Coal Fields railroad. It says,ing way, the additional expenditure we have named was contemplated, and stated so to be by the Presi- was about five. dent of the Road. Without referring to our report

Now we would like to know, who ever heard of an effort. expenditure of \$500,000 for outfit for a railroad which only cost \$784,000? The idea is ridiculous. And pects of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement. we venture to say, (in the absence of the President of We can yet form no opinion in regard to it, nor can the Road.) that he never made such an estimate.

The Engineer's estimate of buildings, locomotives, freight and passenger cars, &c., was \$110,560. And on the Railroad bil!, that amount the President doubtless stated, if he stated anything on the subject.

Fayetteville Observer, 15th inst.

the last Thursday in February last, a meeting was whites. until the Observer comes out now :-

[From the Daily Journal, March Ist, 1856. The Western Railroad.

On Thursday evening we attended the meeting hold at the Commissioners' Hall on the occasion of the visit to our town of the delegation on behalf of the Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Mines. We sould not give " material aid," but we felt an inter est in the matter in hand, and a desire to be fully

difficulties and struggles of the Company from the first, and announced that actual operations had at the rolling stock, at the rate of \$18,250 per mile, at meet the cash payment, there was \$100,000 in Fayetteville bonds, and about \$125,000 in individual subscriptions, which, it was understood, would be raised to \$150,000, thus leaving \$150,000 still to be raised to secure the construction of the road. To stock the road fully would require a considerable additional amount, say not much under \$350,000, although it could go into operation with much lesssay one half of that sum, or even one-third. But it is fair to presume that to finish and tully equip the road for the prompt transaction of the heavy business anticipated for it, an additional amount of half a million will be required The road is to be fortytwo or forty-three miles in length.

· AND AGAIN - Is there a Fillmore party in Pennsylvania, and if so, where is it? Where does it stand? How does it it stand? Two faithless men elected as Democrats were, to use the language of the New York Tribune, "secured," and thus the com bined opposition in the Pennsylvania Legislature were enabled to elect Simon Cameron to the United States Senate. Now who and what is Simon Cameron ? Let us see :

The New York Tribune says :-

Gen Cameron is a veteran politician, with whom we have not agreed so well politically in past years as we hope to do hereafter. In the late canvass, he was openly and ardently for Fremont throughout, and we confide in his devotion to the principles of Free Labor and Free Soil. He has already served with distinction a full term in the Senate.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says :-Senate, by the election of Hon. Simon Cameron in Pennsylvania, in the place of Hon. Richard Brodhead. There has been no more thorough paced Democrat pre-slavery partisan in the body than the present Senator; and the man who succeeds him was one of the foremost Republican leaders in the State through the late Presidential canvass.

General Simon Cameron then is old political trickster, in whose honesty no man can confide. He is a loud mouthed Fremont-Abolitionist, and one of the prominent leaders of that party in Pennsylvania .-It is said that there is a Fillmore." American" party in the Pennsylvania Legislature. Where was their conservatism and "nationality," that not a single one was found to raise a dissenting voice or poll a discenting vote against the election of this Fremont

Republican? Who is the defeated candidate? Say what you will against Colonel Forney, this much is certain, that no one man at the North, of the same age, has done as much to stem the tide of sectional fanaticism. We have watched his course as an editor and as a public speaker, and never in one single instance, by tional rights of the South. This, at least, the South ought to appreciate. Imputations are cast upon his private character, but this is also certain that, after four years' service as Clerk of the House, in which | tion looking to the purchase of Mount Vernon for capacity, millions of money had passed through his the place at a National Institution for the promotion tutional Reform be instructed to report on a bill they bands, he was able the next day after vacating office, to admit deposits, which will gradually form on the table. Aves 30 page 11 to turn over his accounts to his successor correct to on which the property can be procured. The comthe fraction-so strictly and absolutely correct as to mittee on agicultural statistics reported in favor of the tax from white polls and places it on negroes .- cause of this was an arrangement having been made be the theme of praise by the press of 11 parties. obtaining accurate statistics of the staple productions Mr. Jones moved that the report be printed. Ages by the aforesaid Mr. Dodge to elope with another fresh in the memories of all, and in regard to which

justice, when it says :-Speaker of the present House, Colonel Forney pre- ed till to morrow. sided over the disorganized, anarchial, often tumultuous assemblage, with eminent dignity, ability, and strict impartiality. His position for eight weeks was one of the most trying we ever observed, and he met its responsibilities with unswerving fidelity."

Such things show whether Col. Forney be deficient in honesty and personal dignity, as has been charged. have been expected, but how Southern papers of sed, and after the transaction of some other business

any party can rejoice over that defeat effected, as it has been by a notorious Fremont Republican, is more to foreign coins, and providing for the coinage of new ted-yeas 15, nays 96. than we can understand. It is said that Mr. Villers has declined the ap- slavery question. pointment of British Minister to the United States,

and that the Earl of Elgin, formerly Governor General of Canada is to be chosen to the post. This ap- too low, now.

The Coal Mine Railroad, and Other Matters. The report of our Raleigh correspondent gives the proceedings of the Legislature yesterday up to the hour for recess. A friend just arrived from Raleigh, correcting its propensity to magnify the cost of our gives us the further information, that during the afternoon session the vote was taken on Mr. Shepherd's "We know that the contract with Silas Seymour bill for the above work, and it was rejected by a vote & Co., was for \$784,000, but we know, also, that to of 52 ayes to 57 nays. At least, we think these were enable the road to do any business in the coal carry the numbers. At any rate, the majority against it

made at that time, we know that in this matter we of the measure, is spoken of as being a very able its third reading.

As yet, we can say nothing in regard to the pros-

We notice now-perhaps we ought to have noticed Adopted sooner--the most extraordinary movement for constitutional amendment that has ever been brought up, We don't like to copy from our own paper, but we especially by an Eastern man. We allude to that and the bill passed its second and third readings. are forced to do so by the above accusation of the brought up by Mr. A. J. Jones, Senator from Bladen Observer. We have no propensity to magnify the and Brunswick. The proposal is to lay the whole for holding the County Courts in Chowan County. cost of the Coal Fields Railroad. On the evening of poll tax of the State on negro property and exempt

held in the Commissioners' Hall in this place, for the lt is the policy of the South to offer inducements mortgages of personality on the same footing as mort- taking here, contrary to custom, the initiative, made purpose of meeting and conferring with a delegation for the more general diffusion of negro property-to gage of reality. on behalf of the Road from Fayetteville to the Coal make it the interest of every man, if possible, to ob-Mines. We attended that meeting and did our best tain an interest in such property, and thus strengthen tian moved to lay the motion on the table - rejected to arrive at the facts of the case, as stated by Mr. the institution. Certainly no Southern man who year 19, nays 22. The motion to reconsider passed; Mallett, the President of that Road. We compared looks to the existing state of things can doubt that yeas 26, nays 19. our notes with those taken by others, to be sure that this is the true policy. But this movement to diswe had arrived at a correct understanding, and we criminate against negro property is directly opposed Emmon's survey of North Carolina. published a report based on that understanding. We to such policy-directly restrictive of such diffusion have not a file of the other town papers of the same of negro property-directly antagonistic to the inter. Gap Turnpike Road was rejected; yeas 10, nays 23. dates, but recollect that their report and ours coincid- est of the sections or parts of the State interested in ed in all essential particulars. We give our report this rioperty. There are counties in the West which ade at the time; a report, the accuracy of which now pay less into the State Treasury than they get ciary Committee to inquire whether, when this Aswas not then, nor subsequently called in question, out of the School Fund. They have hardly any sembly adjourns, it is expedient to meet again in ty. slaves, and if their white polls are exempted, will pay November next, and report by bill or otherwise. pay still more .- Daily Journal, 17th inst.

It is said that owing to Mrs. Pierce's health, the President contemplates a visit to Havana immedistely after the close of his official term.

Under these circumstances, it may not consist informed in regard to the actual state and progress of with his wishes or arrangements to receive any pubthe work. The attendance of those who could give lie attentions during his journey through the South-C. B. Mallett, Esq., the President of the Company ern States; but surely every mark of respect and apbeing introduced by the Chairman, gave a statement preciation is due from the people of the South to one of the actual position of things. He spoke of the who has been so emphatically the President of the whole country-who has thrown himself into the ern Turnpike Road. length been commenced. During the summer of last breach with such self-sacrificing devotion to the conyear a contract h d been made with Silas Seymour stitutional rights of all sections-who has met trying & Co., of New York, to complete the road, ready for responsibilities with firmness, and done his duty with the County Courts of Ashe. Mr. Benbury, a bill to sage of President Pierce, that of the Emperor of the tions, and for the rise in the value of properwhich rate the whole cost would be some \$784.000, ters of party, and men at the South may differ with to amend 28th section 70th chapter of the Revised proposition is yet to take place. Under the present Total wealth of the United States, 1856......11,317,611,072 bends of the Company, \$400,000 in cash, and \$84, Franklin Pierce, as partizans, but, as Southern men, 000 to be taken by the contractors in stock. To the in but feel that he has many and strong claims upon their gratitude.

> The East River, at New York, is frozen over. The steam ferry boats between New York and Brooklyn, keep up the communication with great difficulty. The cold is unusual, if not unprecedented.

In New Orleans, they dispense with the use of leeches, using tame gallinippers instead. A dozen of the latter are said to be equal to six leeches.

Dreadful Hurricane at Vera Cruz.

Cruz and along the coast, which gradually and rapidly incras- the resolution, and spoke until 12 o'clock, when the the American Union has also great and common ed until it amounted to a terrible hurricane, involving ser- special order of the day being called up, an end was interests with all of us. On the day on which she ous destruction to the shipping in port, and an awful destruct put to the debate for the present.

dragged their anchors, and were wrecked between the South- the bill. Mr. Humphrey also supported the bill, from against many accidents. For the Americans themeast Fort and Homas. Among these vessels was the brig his own knowledge of its great importance, and urged selves this would be an incomparable advantage. If, Nenuphar, of New York, which became a total loss. She the House to pass the bill. After an amendment was up to this period, they have not entered into those was owned by Hargous Bros., and insured. Her crew were accepted from Mr. Benbury, the bill was rejected .- political associations which obtain from time to time

The Mexican war steamer Iturbide was also wrecked, and one hundred of those on board perished.

Savarina, and nearly all of her crew were drowned.

The steamship Calhoun, which has been missing for some ime, and supposed to have been lost, has been heard from, n disabled condition at Alarado. Her passengers came on Again, an important change has been made (in the to this city in the Philadelphia. The Calhoun is reparing at Alvarado.

> The steamship Daniel Webster, of New York, from this port for Texas, it is reported experienced a severe nother near Indidola, on the 9th inst., and was driven ashore. A conducta of \$3,000,000 in specie was expected at Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico on the 2d inst.

Mexican News.

Washington, Jan. 15th .- Among those lost by the wreck of the Mexican steamer Iturbide were George Chesney and

John Walker, engineers, natives of the United States. The Mexican officers had arrived at Havana, to take possession of the runaway steamer "Democrata," but the crew who were in possession of the steamer, refused to surrender her. De Palermire, the city Treasurer of Havana, who is a Senate. defaulter to a large amount, has absconded.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 .- The Steam ship Emeu, from Havre Dec. 28th, has arrived. The whole of Switzerland has organized in a union for defence. An appeal has been made to the women to furnish ambulances for the conveyances of the troops and supplies. The Emperor Napoleon has submitted to the Diet a proposition for amicable arrangements National Agricultural Society.

Washington, Jan. 15 .- The National Agricultural Society have re elected Mr. Wilder President; they word or act, has he been unfaithful to the constitut also elected one Vice President from each State, an Executive committee of seven, Mr. B. P. Poore was made the order of the day for Thursday next. Secretary, and Mr. B. B. French Treasuer. The next annual exhibtion is to be held at Louisville. Mr. Underwood of Kentucky introduced a resolucommittee of three appointed to ascertain the terms motion on the table. Ayes 30, nays 11. There is another matter which is, or ought to be, of the United States and recommending to the Gov- 18, nays 22. ernors of the States and territories to aid in the plan. The report and resolutions were adopted. The occupied the remainder of the session. the New York Tribune does Col. Forney but simple merits of the Chinese sugar cane were freely discus-

Congress.

that the fire rooms shall be protected by iron. The on the table, adopted-yeas 52, nays 36. That the abolition press of the North should in- bill if passed is to take effect one year from date of Mr. Holmes introduced a bill to amend the act in dulge in jubilant howlings over his defeat, was to its passage. The revolutionary pension bill was pas- corporating the Bank of Cape Fear. of little importance, the senate adjourned.

cent pieces. The tariff bill was then taken up, but A motion by Mr. Reeves to reconsider the vote

There is a woman's "dress reform" convention in session at Candestota, New York, one object of which is stated to be to "put down low neck dresses." Many folks think them be to "put down low neck dresses." Many folks think them

pointment, would, we think, be a very satisfactory A WITTY BAKER.—The Alexandria Gazette re- are, when \$50,000 are expended on the road, an equal Johnstown, Pennsylvania, a man named Jones, fell A man in England named Martin, pours mol- the elder Jamieson-a good and worthy gentleman, than \$600,000 to be invested by the State, except by he might have saved himself. He ascended the build-

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION. SENATE.—The consideration of the revenue bill Cotten supported the bill, not from inclination, but was resumed, but none of the sections were materi. from the directions of his constituents. ally altered so far as they passed. At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Several private bills of no public interest were iddefinitely postponed A bill to amend the law concerning Escheats, was doubt of success. taken up and so amended as to transfer all escheats Mr. Humphrey moved to amend, by inserting a bill from the University to the Literary Fund, for the ben- which provides for the extension of the road to Beau-

eral Assembly, after some debate, was indefinitely amendment, and in favor of the original bill as inpostponed. Yeas 83, nays 22 The House then a journed.

RALEIGH, Jan 15th, 1857. SENATE .- Mr. Boyd moved the special order of we infer anything one way or the other from the vote the day being the hill to amend the act chartering the N. C. Railroad be postponed until to morrow -Mr. Houston presented a bill and memorial to

amend the act incorporating the town of Stricklandsville, Duplin County. The rules were suspended, Mr. Dillard introduced a bill to change the time

The bill passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Wilder introduced a bill to extend the time for olding Superior Courts in Wake County. Mr. Mills offered a resolution instructing the Judi-

Mr. S. J. Jones introduced a biil authorizing the still less, while those which now pay in excess will Governor to appoint delegates to the Convention in Philadelphia, relating to the completion of the Wash- constitutes a blockade. The Congress of Paris, by a ington Monument.

> tion from the President of the Cape Fear and Deep mously upon the principles of maritime right for River Navigation Company.

The consideration of the Revenue Bill was resumed; some amendments offered, and discussed until the letters o marque, and the neutral flag will be res-HOUSE OF COMMONS .- On motion of Mr. Humphrey, a resolution tendering the use of the Com-

Mr. Siler offered a resolution concerning the West-

propriately referred: the most rigid impartiality. Men may differ on mat- protect artizans and mechanics. Mr. Holmes, a bill French, although the official solution of this new Code, concerning attachments on steamboats, vessels, circumstances, on the question of the sound dues, the

> The unfinished business being the bill for improving Yepin River, it was taken up. Mr. Cox, of Per- European cabinets. In fact it enters thus at once quimans, explained the object of the bill. After some into concert with the powers in a manner most flatdebate it was rejected. Yeas 28, nays 64.

raising of funds by lottery, to build a military acade- ply a right of control or even a jurisdiction in cases

Mr. Reeves' resolution, to expunge from the Jour

Yeas 39, nays 68.

and a variety of amendments offered. A very warm merly the United States were weak, distant and and the discussion warmly supported. Several parent, and by the improved facilities of communipostpone, was rejected. Yeas 36, nays 62. A mo- turn into dangers. tion to adjourn is now under discussion. The House seems to be determined not to separate until the

question is decided. THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION. tion of the Senate the entire afternoon session. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The debate on Mr. Reeves' resolution did not c nelude until near seven cord to be surrounded by a black line, by the princi- victed murderer. There was nothing in the case to ple clerk, in the presence of the House. Thus amend- distinguish it from the common average of bloody ed, it passed its third reading, and was sent to the murders-the proof was clear and positive-the doc-

The House then adjourned.

RALEIGH, Jan. 16, 1857. SENATE .- Mr. Christian introduced a bill to inorporate the Cape Fear Coal and Iron Company. charter of the Cape Fear Bank.

Mr. Wilder, a bill to incorporate the Citizens' Bank Mr. Houston, a bill to incorporate the Kenansville Female Seminary.

On motion of Mr. Coleman, the bill to incorporate the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company, The following orders of the day were adopted:

The Bank of Goldsboro' on Tuesday next; the Bank of Lincolnton on same day. Mr. A. J. Jones moved the Committee on Consti-

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Mr. Mann wished to

sed. A resolution was passed that the society, in a amend the journal by inserting the name of Louis D. " It gives us pleasure at this time to remember and body, wait upon and pay their respects to the Presi- Wilson, instead of Louis D. Henry, which he had attest that through the long and trying contest for dent of the United States. The society then adjourn- inserted by mistake, in his resolution offered yesterday. Mr. Bledsoe objected, as he had voted against the resolution on account of it containing the name of L. D. Henry, and he did not wish to be recorded WASHINGTON Jan. 15, 1857 .- SENATE .- The com- as voting against a monument to L. D. Wilson. Mr. mittee on commerce reported a bill for the protection Blow stated he had pointed out the mistake at the of steamboats from damage or destruction by fire, time, but as the resolution was introduced for the providing therein that all wood work shall be remov- purpose of delay, it ought not be amended. After ed certain distances from the furnaces and flues, and some debate, Mr. Holmes moved to lay the motion

Mr. Davidson moved to reconsider the vote pas-

House. - The House passed the Senate bill relative for the benefit of Common Schools, which was rejec-

offered several amendments, the principal of which ten iron into a hohow shot, and fires the shot out of a cannon. Upon striking, it bursts up and scatters the fiery liquid all around, setting fire to wood, crumbling granite, and causing serious inconvenience to men. It is an ugly contrivance.

The elder Jameson—a good and worthy gentleman, the ascended the burnpike man. The ascended the burnpike man. The ascended the turnpike man. The ascended to the same place where the other whom we well remember—that he once made a bet that George the Third had his name in his mouth even the first and advanced to the same place where the other whom we well remember—that he once made a bet that George the Third had his name in his mouth even the first and advanced to the same place where the other whom we well remember—that he once made a bet that George the Third had his name in his mouth even the first and advanced to the same place where the other whom we well remember—that he once made a bet that George the Third had his name in his mouth even the first and advanced to the same place where the other whom we well remember—that he once made a bet that George the Third had his name in his mouth even the fallen from. "Now, den," says he, "dis de vay," and advanced to the same place where the other whom we well remember—that he once made a bet that George the Third had his name in his mouth even the fallen from. "Now, den," says he, "dis devay," and advanced to the same place where the other whom we well remember—that he once made a bet that George the that George the had says and advanced

From our Raleigh Correspondent. | Government was assured that the present legislature would give facilities for conveying the mineral resources of Deep river valley to Fayetteville. Mr.

Mr. Ferebee was inclined to favor the river improvement in preference to the Railroad. Mr. Meares supported the bill to construct the Railroad, as one of which he could not entertain ar

The speech made by Mr. Shepherd, in advocacy efit of the Common Schools. The bill then passed fort Harbor. Mr. Shepherd would not accept the A bill to raise the per diem of members of the General ed the amendment. Mr. Erwin was opposed to the troduced by Mr. Shepherd. Mr. Erwin spoke until the hour arrived for recess.

> America as one of the Great Powers. The Journal des Debats of December 23, in an article on the President's Message, signed by S. DeSacy,

makes use of the following language: The political relations between North America and Europe are daily developing themselves. Commerce is the sole cause; but what is the extent of the field which it occupies at this moment, and what subject does it not affect? The message mentions two subjec's which indicate how America penetrates, day by day, deeper into the heart of European questions. The first is the question of the payment of the Sound Mr. Cherry introduced a bill concerning mortgages Dues Undoubtedly, at the instigation of American of personal estate. This bill provides for putting ship owners the government of the United States, known to Denmark that it did not understand that Mr. Lane moved to reconsider the vote passed on the merchant flag of the United States was obliged to recognize these rights.

The cabinets of Europe have been compelled, to a greater or less extent, to follow the course of America on this point. In consequence of the policy of Mr. Fonville offered a resolution that the Clerks the cabinet at Washington, conferences have been and Reporters be furnished with a copy of Professor held, negotiations have followed, and we are compelled to submit ourselves to the will of America. The bill to charter the Stone Mountain and Deep The sound dues, a feudal institution, for which no proportionate equivalent is returned, but respectable from its antiquity, will be abolished. So far as Europeans are concerned, it will be at the price of a considerable indemnity, but there is reason to believe

The other subject, which has a more general import, in the abolition of the right of privateering in time of war, as well as a more exact definition of what resolution, which will redound in history to the hon-The Speaker laid before the Senate a communica- or of our age, as we well remember, rallied unaniwhich France, under the old regime and the first empire, had so urgently insisted There will be no more pected. The United States, taking the lead again in this path of progress and security for private property, have demanded that not only shall blockades be mons Hall to Dr. Hawks, on Friday evening, was defined with the utmost exactness, thus doing away with all paper blockadges, but that vessels of war shall no longer exercise the right of making reprisals upon commerce. This complete assimilation The following bills were introduced, read, and ap- between war on land and naval warfare, so far as private property is concerned, has received the as-Mr. Martin, a bill to change the time for holding sent of Russia, and, as we are informed by the mes- Add for property not valued, for under value-American Union, as we see, begins to exercise a remarkable influence on the definite divisions of the tering to its self esteem and its reputation, for, as Mr. Davidson introduced a bill to authorize the its flatterers will not tell it, its actions seem to imof appeal.

The moment has come when we must ask ourselves nals of the House what is known as the Mexican pre | if it does not concern the whole world that America amble, was taken up. Mr. Reeves supported his re- should enter into the European system in an open solution in a very eloquent speech. Mr. Outlaw and official manner. It is a great Christian power, moved to postpone until the 4th of March. Reject- whose relations have become inseparably connected ed. Yeas 45, nays 67. A motion to lay on the ta- with those of Europe, and which virtually fulfills the ble was also rejected. Yeas 45, nays 58. Mr. Fer- condition of possessing great military resources on New Orleans, Jan. 13.—By the arrival at this port to-day rebee spoke against the resolution, and made some sea and on land. It undoubtedly has distinct interof the steemship Philadelphia, from Havana, we have highly reflections against the Democratic party for introinteresting intelligence from Vera Cruz and the Mexican ducing it. Mr. Settle made an eloquent and very el which has no special, well defined interests, with fective reply, and defended the Democratic party from the resources to make them respected, will be, for It appears that on the 30th ult. a norther set it at Vera the aspersions thrown upon it. Mr. Baxter opposed that very reason, but a statellite to the others. But took her official place in the Congress of European The bill for the improvement of the Trent river powers, the peace of the world would have acquired During its prevalence no less than seven sailing vessels navigation was read. Mr. Cox, of Jones, supported one precious suarantee more, and could be secured in the governments of great civilized states, it has The debate was resumed on Mr. Reeves' resolution, been from causes which have ceased to exist. For The steamship Motzeuma shared the same fate on the debate ensued, and some strong political speeches without exterior influence; at present they are were made. The usual hour of recess was postponed, strong, their exterior influences is becoming more ap-amendments, having no relation to the subject under cation, they are now only a few days distant from debate, were offered by the Know Nothing party, and us. For themselves, that isolation which might at the year and nays called upon every division, to first glance seem a charming position, is really filled stave off a decision. A motion made to indefinitely with disadvantages which, at any given moment may

A TRIFLING "CONDITION."-Among many indications of a return to wholesome sentiment on the subject of capital punishment in Massachusetts, is a SENATE. - The Revenue bill occupied the atten. recent communication in the Boston Transcript. Its general aim is sufficiently illustrated in the anecdote with which it concludes:

"I was somewhat amused by a pleasant story, reo'clock, when the resolution was adopted as amend. ported of one of our worthy citizens, who was reed by Mr. Settle. The preamble on the original re- quested to sign a petition to save the neck of a contors had done their utmost to perplex the court, the jury and themselves, with all manner of madness, and the lawyers had labored in vain to establish the fact of insarity. The common sense of twelve honhis signature to the petition to save the foul mur- Orleans Delta says : derer from being hanged, when the following brief "The passes widen as they debauch into the Gulf, dialogue ensued :- I have no objection to sign this and bars are formed at their mouths. Just above the when the loaf is purchased at their counters, 64 and will yourself be hanged in his stead."

MINISTER DUCKED IN THE SNOW .- A Rev. Mr. Dodge, who pretended to be a Baptist clergyman, was lately taken by the citizens of Grant county, piles. The apertures between the piles, though not terwards taken out of town on a rail. He was other. to admit deposits, which will gradually form a bank wise maltreated, though not injured badly. The to still strengthen the breakwaters. Three miles formation on the bays of the man's wife, a respectable woman of the county, where-The Senate then took up the revenue bill which at the indignant people took the law into their own hands. So says the Lancaster Herald.

past four U. S. Senators have been elected for six the water is over fifty feet deep. This would neces. fourth of Scotland. The estate of the Duke of Suther years from the 4th of March next, viz : Stephen H. Mallory, dem., 7la.; Charles Sumner, repub., Mass.; James F. Simmons, repub., R. I.; and Simon Cameron, repub., Pennsylvania. The first two are reelections; Mr. Simmons succeeded Mr. James, dem., and Mr. Cameron takes the place of Mr. Brodhead, dem. Mr. C. was formerly a democrat, and in 1845 was elected to serve out the unexpired term of the Hon. James Buchanan, who resigned to become President Polk's Secretary of State. He served till 1849, when he was succeeded by Hon James Cooper.

next summer there will be placed on the Pacific coast Enquirer says: "She is now building by Stephen G. Bogert, in the

Week before last, at the raising of a barn below lates the following of the founder of the house of A. sum shall be advanced by the State in bonds. The from the top of the building and was killed. A Ger-pike. Jamieson, in that city: "It used to be an anecdote of total cost of the road not to exceed \$900,000, no more man, named Smith, insisted that if he had been active

For the Journal. On the Death of Capt. Thos. Marshall.

Thou art gone! the gay, the free,
The manly, frank and bold—
The heart which once beat merrily,
Is cheerless now and cold; Insatiate death's relentless hand Hath whelm'd thee in a foreign land-Far from thy home, beyond the sea, Is buried what remains of thee. No anxious friend had'st thou there To ease thy throbbing breast, Nor wife's lips, with hallow'd prayer, To calm thy soul to rest; No son pressed thy dying hand, Nor daughter, with attention bland, To mitigate the tyrant's power And soothe thee in thy dying hour. For thee was toll'd no funeral knell, For thee no requiem arose, No sculptured marble is there to tell The place of thy abode; Perhaps some stranger shed a tear While sadly looking on thy bier, And weep thy lot, that thou shouldst roam To die so far from friends and home. Peace to thy manes; in friendship's breast Is still a place for thee, And the' no more, yet should'st thou rest Enshrined in memory.

Whil'st all who mark'd thy course on earth Will bear true record of thy worth, And weep thy lot that thou should'st roam

To die so far from friends and home. Interesting Statistics. accompany his annual report of the finances : Real and Personal Wealth of the United States, 1856.

1	Mark	Population.	Property.	enia omeer commit
1	States.	835,192	\$270,238,027	or, if not restored,
1	Alabama	253,117	64,240,726	on the retired list of
1	Arkansas	335,000	165,00 ,000	pay; and the fine
J	California		203,759,831	cases, he submitted
	Connecticut		30,466,924	
H	Delaware		49,461,461	States, and if app
۱	Florida		500,000,000	dropped officer, wh
1	Georgia		333,237,474	mended, such officer
	Illinoie	1,149,606	301,858,474	dent to the Senate
	Indiana	325,013	110,000,000	
	Iowa	1,086,587	411,000,198	cording to the findi
	Kentucky	600,387	270,425,000	him; and in the cas
•	Louisiana	623,862	131,128,186	of the court, when
L	Maine		261,243,660	be conclusive; and
	Maryland		597,936,995	
	Massachusetts		116,593,580	the active list, to o
	Michigan	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	251,525,000	the navy which he
	Mississippi		223,948,731	been retired under t
•	Missouri		103,804,326	or he shall remain
1	New Hampshire	and take and the late are	179,750,000	
t	New York		1,364,154,625	absence on furlough
	North Carolina	921,852	239,603,372	the court, as appro-
7	Ohio	CO COM MINO	860,877,354	That the officers so
•	Pennsylvania		1,031,731,304	ved list shall be app
•	Rhode Island		91,699,850	ly, by the President
r	South Carolina		303,434,240	
	Tennessee	* 000 MM	331,771,810	sent of the Senate.
e	Texas		240,000,000	Sec. 2. That the
_	Vermont	COME COME	91,165,680	iting the number
-	Virginia	and the same of th	530,994,897	suspended so far
n	Wisconsin		87,500,000	
-	District of Columbia		25,568,703	within one year fro
e		. 65,000	20,000,000	President, by and w
v	N Mi		7,550,000	Senate, of officers
т.	Orania		7,775,000	operation of the act
f	Washington	. 5,500	1,050,000	operation of the act
-	Utah	. 39,000	4,250,000	ary, eighteen hund
n		. 11,000	2,350,000	to promote the effi
8	Nahmaka		1,235,644	that there shall be
		00.004.010	0.015 (11.050	ments in any grade

Total......26,964,312

In connexion with the above, we give the follow-

6 41 84 1 7 1
ing list of the governors of the States and Territo-
ries for the year 1857:
States. Governors. Term Expires Sal's.
States. Governors. Term Expires Sal's. AlabamaJohn A. WinstonDec., 1857\$2,500
Arkanese Fling N Conway Nov. 1858 1.800
California I Neely Johnson Dec., 185710,000
Connecticut Wm T Minor May, 1857 1.100
CaliforniaJ. Neely Johnson Dec., 185710,000 ConnecticutWm. T. MinorMay, 18571,100 DelawarePeter F. ClauseyJan., 18581,333
Florida M. S Perry Oct., 1858 1,500
Georgia Herschel V. Johnson Nov., 1857 3,000
Illinois
Indiana A. P. Willard Jan., 1859 1,400
IowaJames W. GrimesDec., 1857 1, 00
Kentucky Charles S. Morehead Aug., 1857 2,500
LouisianaR. C. Wickliffe Jan., 1858 6,000
MaineSamuel WellsJan., 1858 1,50
MarylandT. Watkins Ligon,Jan, 1850 3,600
MassachusettsHenry J GardnerJan., 1858 3,500
North CarolinaThomas BraggJan., 1859 2,000 OhioSalmon P. ChaseJan., 1858 1,800
PennsylvaniaJames PollockJan., 18583,000
Rhode Island Wm. W. Hoppin May, 1857 1,000
Rhode IslandWm. W. HoppinMay, 1867 1,000 South Carolina .R. F. W. AlstonDec., 1858 3,500
TennesseeAndrew JohnsonOct., 1857 2,000
TexasE. M. PeaseDec., 1857 3,000
VermontRyland FletcherOct., 1857 750
Virginia Henry A. WiseJan., 1860 5,000
WisconsinColes BashfordDec., 1857 1,200
Territories. *
Oregon William L. Currie 3,000
Minnesota Willis A. Gorman 2,500
New Mexico David Merriwether 2,500
Utah
WashingtonIsaac J. Stevens
Nebraska Mark W. Izard 2,60

Pennsylvania United States Senator.

The two branches of the legislature of Pennsylvania met in joint convention vesterday, and proceeded to the election of a United States senator in the the active service aforesaid. place of Hon. Richard Brodhead, whose terms of office expires on the 4th of March next On the first tor of the Journal of Commerce has been diving ballot Gen. Simon Cameron was elected by a majori- among the city bakers, and comes up with this tale ty of two votes. The vote stood :

Col. J. W. Forney,......58 General Foster,..... 7

to the election -- Union 14th inst. The Mouths of the Mississippi. Messrs. Craig and Righter, with whom a contract was made by the War Department, for deepening the preparing to commence their work immediately. The contract requires that the work on the two "Passes"

channels of the mouths of the Mississippi river, are est jurymen had survived all these professional efforts, shall be completed in ten and fifteen, months, respec-Mr. Fennell, a bill to repeal certain parts of the Thomas transfer the bloody scoundred was sentenced to be hung. tively, from the 15th of November last—for which Then it was that one of those reverend peripatetics, the contractors are to receive \$225,000. After that, who, in the opinion of some very good and wise men, they are to keep the channels open for four years and are great nuisances, applied to my worthy friend for a half, at the rate of \$8,000 per annum. The New

> petition, on one condition. Your name will have bar, it is proposed to establish two breakwaters, on 12½ cents, for their loaves. Now a barrel of flour great weight with the Governor and Council—what each side, announcing at each bank and converying will make 224 of the former, and 112 of the latter, is the condition to which you refer?' 'That you towards the centre until within three thousand feet of each other, the proposed width of the channel, though the contract requires only three hundred feet of the baker, in many, if not in most instances; makwidth. These breakwaters are to be composed of above the breakwater in the Southwest Pass the barks are, say three thousand feet apart, and the channel forty-five feet deep. The breakwaters, it is Great Britain, about sixty thousand families own all calculated, by centralizing the current will have near. the territory, which is occupied by over twentyly the same effect as if the width three miles above seven millions of inhabitants. Five noblemen, the was continued down to the end of the breakwaters, Marquis of Breadalbane, the Dukes of Argyle, Atholi ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.—Within a few days which extend into the bar, on the outer side of which Sunderland, and Buccleuch, own, perhaps, onesarily remove the bar, making a channel of more erland comprises about seventy thousand acres, or than twenty feet deep, and three thousand feet wide, more than one thousand square miles. The domains and washing the mud out into such a depth that it of the Marquis of Breadalbane extend one hundred would be long before a new bar would offer serious English miles, and reach nearly from sea to sea

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND .- We learn from "Porter's Spirit," that Mr. Ten Broeck's American stable in England has met with misfortunes. "Lecompte" has given way in his forelegs to such a degree that he will not be able to start in a race the coming season, and it is doubtful if he will ever be NEW STEAMSHIP FOR THE PACIFIC TRADE. - Early fit to appear upon the turf. "Prioress" is suffering from spring-balt, and the entire weight of supporting sing the bill giving Escheatt to the Literary board the largest steamship that has ever floated upon the his country's racing fame rests upon "Pryor," who waters of that ocean. The New York Courier and has also been ailing in his feet. At last accounts, Pryor was "all right," and high hopes are enterthe discussion that ensued had reference only to the rejecting the bill for the improvement of Trent river, Westervelt yard, at the foot of Houston street, and self when the bugle brings him to the scene. These in Shaw v. Moore from Currituck, affirming the judge of the scene. These in Shaw v. Moore from Currituck, affirming the judge of the scene. will register about 3,000 tons. The only approach mishaps to the American horses were occasioned by Hanover, declaring that the slaves belong to testator's The order of the day was taken up, being Mr. that has been made to this among the Pacific steam- being put in training too soon after a long sea voyage, and before they had become acclimated.

SYDNEY SMITH said he heard of a clergyman who went jogging along the road till he came to a turn-

"What is to pay ?"

The New Navy Reform Law.

The following is a copy of the bill which has just passed both houses of Congress in relation to the navy. It only requires the signatures of the President (which, it is said, it will probably receive) to become a law. It will be perceived that it accords a year's pay to those officers who were so unfortunate as to lose position in the service through the action of the late navy reform board, and who may not be restored in accordance with the provisions of this

Section 1. That, upon the written request, made

within ninety days after the passage hereof, or with-

in thirty days after the return of any officer absent

from the U. States at the time of the passage of this act, provided he shall return within one year after the

passage of this act, by any officer of the navy

who was dropped, furloughed, or retired, by the

operation of the act of the 28th of Feb , eighteen hun-

dred and fifty-five, entitled " An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," the Secretary of the navy sha'l cause the physical, mental, professional and moral fitness of such officer for the naval service to be investigated by a court of inquiry, which shall be governed by the laws and regulations which now govern courts of inquiry; and the said court shall in their finding report whether the said officer, if he has been dropped from the rolls of the navy, ought to be restored, and, if restored, whether to the active list or the reserved list, and if to the latter, whether on The following interesting official table has been leave of absence or furleugh pay; and in case the communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to officer making the written request, as aforesaid, shall have been placed on the reserved list, then the court, on their finding, shall report whether the said officer ought to be restored to the active list, 270,238,027 or, if not restored, whether he ought to remain 64,240,726 on the retired list on leave of absence, or furlough 165,00 ,000 pay; and the finding of the court shall, in all 203,759,831 cases, he submitted to the President of the United States, and if approved by him, in the case of a 500,000,000 dropped officer, where restoration has been recom-333,237,474 mended, such officer may be nominated by the Presi-301,858,474 dent to the Senate for restoration to the service, ac-110,00 0,000 cording to the finding of the court as approved by 270,425,000 him; and in the case of a retired officer, the finding 131.128.186 of the court, when approved by the President, shall 261,243,660 be conclusive; and such officer shall be restored to 597,936,995 the active list, to occupy that position and rank in 251,525,000 the navy which he would have occupied had he not 223,948,731 been retired under the action of the late naval board : 103,804,326 or he shall remain upon the retired list on leave of 179,750,000 absence on furlough pay, according to the finding of 239,603,372 the court, as approved by the President. Provided, 860,877,354 That the officers so restored or placed on the reser-,031,731,304 | ved list shall be appointed to their places respective-91,699,850 ly, by the President, by and with the advice and con-

> 91,165,680 iting the number of officers of the navy shall be suspended so far as to authorize the restoration. 25,568,703 within one year from the passage of this act, by the 20,000,000 President, by and with the advice and consent of the 7,550,000 Senate, of officers reserved or dropped under the operation of the act of the twenty-eighth of Febru-4,250,000 ary, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "an act 2,350,000 to promote the efficiency of the navy." Provided. 1,235,644 that there shall be no further promotions or appointments in any grade, after said restorations shall have been made thereto, until such grade in the active service shall be reduced to the limit now prescribed by law. That when such officer shall be restored to the navy, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer so restored shall occupy that position and rank in the navy which he would have held had he not been retired, furloughed, or dropped, by order of the President, on the report of the naval board. Provided further, that any dropped officer who may be, in the opinion of said court, entitled to be placed on the retired or furlough list, may be thus placed by the President, by and with the advice

Sec. 2. That the operation of the present law lim-

on and consent of the Senate. SEC. 3. That officers who were dropped, as aforesaid, and who shall not be restored to the naval service within one year from the passage hereof, shall 00 be entitled to receive one year's duty pay of their grades, respectively; and the President shall be and is hereby authorized, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer any officer from the furlough ioo to the reserved pay list, and that so much of the act 000 of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty five, entitled, " an act to promote the fficiency of the navy," as renders reserved officers ineligible to promotion, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That reserved officers may be promoted on the reserved list, by and with the advice and consent of the Senete; but no such promotion shall entitle them to pay beyond that to which they were entitled 000 when so reserved, nor shall they by such promotion take any higher rank than they would have taken had they been retained in the active service of the navy; and nothing in this act, or in the act to which this is an amendment, shall be so constructed as to preclude officers on the reserved list from the wear-

500 ling the unitorm of their grades, respectively. Sec. 5 That captains in the command of squad-500 rons shall be denominated flag officers.

Sec. 6. That all officers who may be restored to active service under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to draw the same pay they were drawing at the time they were retired or dropped, for and during the time of such retirement or suspension from

How New York BAKERS MAKE DREAD .- The edi-"Our bakeries are mostly under ground and out of sight, and few who eat their bread ever witness the process of baking, and perhaps it is well that it is so. It has been said that he who would relish his dinner In the senate Mr. Browne entered a protest against should keep clear of the kitchen. The rooms where the legality of the election of senator on account of the dough is mixed, are generally small and under a teller not having been elected at least one day prior ground; the men sleep often, perhaps generally, in the same room a part of the night. They often smoke or chew tobacco, or both, and we are credibly informed, that the feet instead of the hands are often employed in the process of preparing the dough."

And the New York Express follows with this strong corroboration:

"There is a bakery not two hundred feet from Nassau street, we may add, where the laborers are daily seen coming into the street, with their naked feet and egs all covered with dough, and the dough oozing between their ten pe al extremities!-Ugh 1-Ugh The Journal of Commerce further says:

"The expedients resorted to by many of our bakers to compel the consumer to pay the highest price equal to \$14 for a barrel of flour baked into bread; and when the consummer buys of the grocer, instead ing a loaf of less weight for the grocer, to whom he sells the same for a proportionately less price. The

WHO OWNS THE LAND IN GREAT BRITAIN !- In By far the wealthiest proprietor in the lowlands of Scotland, is the Duke of Bucoleuch, whose estate covers several counties, and whose palace at Dal keith, is an establishment of regal magnificence -The great object of the English law of descent is concentrate wealth in the hands of a few, and sale port a hereaditary territorial aristochacy.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered in the Supreme By Pearson, J. In Freeman v. Bridger, from Bertie, awar ding a venue de novo. Also, in l'alkner v. Streator, in c from Anson, affirming the order. Also, in Fairly v. I

Stanly, affirming the judgment. Also, in Underwood McLaurin, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. so, in the State v. McDonald, from Bladen, declaring that there is no error.—Raleigh Register. BARE SKINS AND FURS .- The editor of the Cylin thian, (Ky.) Age, having recently attended a ball,

of kin. Also, in Doe ex dem, Freeman v. Herrin.

bare skius, very beautiful.